

Committee in the 1970's, Senator NUNN has backed a strong national defense. No one in the Senate did more to bring about the breakup of the Communist regimes in the old Soviet Union. He has also attended to the details of defense policy, at one time chairing the Manpower Subcommittee in helping to shape the Reserve Force structure and callup procedures that allowed the United States to respond quickly to Saddam Hussein's aggression in the summer and fall of 1990.

He also worked on the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reorganization Act of 1986, which simplified the military chain of command and granted considerable power to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In my judgment, SAM NUNN will go down as one of the giants of the Senate. His leadership and foresight will be missed here, but I am confident that we will enjoy those same qualities through other avenues that Senator NUNN undertakes and other projects that he tackles during the years to come.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. THURMOND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to express my profound sorrow upon hearing the announcement by the senior Senator from Georgia, my close and trusted friend, SAM NUNN, that he will not run for another term in 1996. His departure at the end of this Congress will surely mark a point of great loss to this body. I truly believe our future collective efforts will be notably diminished by his absence.

I recall very clearly when Senator NUNN first joined the Senate in 1973. It was evident to me from the outset that he was a man of integrity, ability, and dedication, and that he would maintain the highest standards for both his personal conduct and the quality of his work. He was appointed to serve on the Committee on Armed Services when Congress convened in 1973, and in 1974 he was named chairman of the ad hoc Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel. In 1975, when the Subcommittee Manpower and Personnel was actually formed, he was named its chairman and he served in that capacity for 6 years, until 1981. In 1983, 10 years after he joined the Committee on Armed Services, he became the ranking minority member until 1987, when he became the chairman of the committee. He served with great distinction in that capacity for 8 years, and during that time he earned the respect of leaders around the globe for his wisdom, statesmanship, and insight.

Among his many accomplishments in the Senate, there are two which particularly stand out. First is the Nunn-Lugar program of reducing the possibility of nuclear war by actually removing nuclear weapons. This initiative has been carried out in a manner which promotes mutual trust and respect between the United States and

Russia, and its consequences have reached far beyond simply dismantling weapons. Second is the manner in which Senator NUNN guided the legislative program during the turbulent post-cold-war drawdown of the Armed Forces. His highly skillful work, both inside and outside the Congress, ensured our Armed Forces would remain as strong and viable as possible.

I believe history will note what all of us here already know, that Senator NUNN led the Committee on Armed Services and guided the national agenda on defense matters through some of our most challenging periods with exceptional skill, courage, and wisdom. His high standards of excellence, his ability to view an issue from all relevant angles and perspectives and analyze problems across all different levels, combined with his high intelligence and strong leadership skills, have resulted in a wisdom of effort which has benefited the entire Nation.

We have heard many hours of debate in this Chamber about defense and national security matters. All too often that debate has focused on very narrow aspects of the issues, and the major points of the larger issue are easily lost. Senator NUNN has a well-earned reputation for returning our debate to the larger, principal issue and pointing out the implications of various courses of action. He has been able to illustrate how defense is only one element of national security, and how national security is only one element of national policy. Senator NUNN's ability to recognize the primary issue and guide the process to a meaningful conclusion have served our Nation and this body very well these past 23 years.

Throughout his 27-year career in political life, Senator NUNN has exemplified strong, selfless devotion to duty to our Nation and its citizens. He represented his constituents well and faithfully, and remained mindful of the national interest. He well deserves his reputation as a figure of high international stature. We will remember him as a man of dignity and high purpose.

Mr. President, our Nation owes Senator NUNN its deepest appreciation for his truly distinguished service. I am pleased that he intends to remain engaged in public policy matters, and I wish him and his wife, Colleen, continued success and happiness in all future endeavors.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

THE RETIREMENT OF SENATOR NUNN

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I was saddened to learn that Senator NUNN will retire from the Senate at the end of his fourth term, and I rise to salute him for his great contributions to the Senate, to the citizens of Georgia, and to the United States.

I know that many of my colleagues have already spoken eloquently about Senator NUNN and his accomplish-

ments. But I wanted to express my gratitude for what Senator NUNN has meant to me, to our national security, and to the creation of an opportunity structure for the young people of this country.

For me, Senator NUNN serves as a model for commitment and patriotism. Senator NUNN has worked to ensure that while we downsize our military, we do not downgrade our military. He realizes that national security is too important to become politicized. He believes that a strong defense is not a Republican position or a Democratic position—it is a necessity for the world's only superpower.

This commitment has yielded tangible results. Both as chairman and as ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, Senator NUNN has worked to improve the quality and morale of our troops, and to ensure that we continue to have the best trained, best equipped military in the world.

And finally Mr. President, while we have all focused on Senator NUNN's contribution to our national security, he has also made a great contribution to creating an opportunity structure for our Nation's youth. He is one of the early pioneers of national service. Long before it became a hot political issue, he understood how national service could create an ethic of service in our country. He fought to enable young people to make an investment through their own sweat equity in themselves and their communities. I know that he will continue this fight after he leaves the Senate.

Mr. President, we will miss Senator NUNN in the Senate. But I know that he will continue his contributions to improving the lives of Americans and to improve America's standing in the world.

HUGO PRINCZ

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, nearly 2 years ago, it was my privilege to meet with Mr. Hugo Princz in my office. He told me how he and his family had been victimized by Nazi brutality and disregard for international laws and civilized norms; how his family's American passports were ignored in 1942 by German officials and they were sent to death camps; how his entire family was exterminated simply because they were Jewish as were so many other Jews during those dark days of the Holocaust; and how fate intervened in the closing days of World War II and American soldiers intercepted and liberated the prison train which was taking him to his death.

I was saddened by the horrors he had suffered and endured and by the losses he had sustained. But just as powerful as the sorrow I felt for him was the outrage I felt at the brutality he was still enduring from the legalistic folly being perpetuated by the German Government which refused to resolve his claims for fair reparations. Since Mr. Princz was rescued by American forces

and was not processed through a center for displaced persons, the German government argued, he was not a stateless person eligible for the reparations which Germany agreed to pay to Holocaust survivors in the 1960's. Despite repeated attempts to get the German Government to recognize the validity of his claim, Hugo Prinz was denied the remedy he was entitled to by common decency and conscience if not by the letter of German law.

But Hugo Prinz did not survive the horrors of Maidanek, Auschwitz, and Dachau by being a quitter. He persisted in his claims against Germany, eventually suing in Federal district court in 1992. Still the years passed with no relief. But Hugo Prinz never gave up hope. His goal was not monetary compensation; rather, it was the justice which he and his family had been denied since the early days of 1942. Finally, on September 18, 1995, Hugo Prinz was offered and accepted a settlement by the Federal Republic of Germany. Fifty years after the end of World War II, 50 years after his family was torn apart with all but Hugo going to their deaths, finally, after 50 more years of being denied justice, this courageous American who has demonstrated the patience of Job received what should have been given so long ago. The settlement which Hugo has offered is not adequate compensation for what he has endured; it is a victory of the spirit not the accountant's ledger. It was too long in coming and too difficult to achieve. But it is a victory for Hugo Prinz; for his courage, his persistence, his faith, and his memories.

Each of us who have been touched by Hugo Prinz have been enriched by the contact. I hope that these recent events will bring to him at long last the peace which he has been denied all these years. I wish Hugo, his wife, Delores, and his children, Giselle, Howard, and Cheryl, all the peace and joy they so richly deserve and have waited so long to enjoy.

THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the skyrocketing Federal debt, now about \$25 billion short of \$5 trillion, has been fueled for a generation by bureaucratic hot air; it is sort of like the weather, everybody has talked about it but almost nobody did much about it. That attitude began to change immediately after the elections in November 1994.

When the new 104th Congress convened this past January, the U.S. House of Representatives quickly approved a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution. On the Senate side, all but one of the 54 Republican Senators supported the balanced budget amendment.

That was the good news. The bad news was that only 13 Democrat Senators supported it, and that killed the balanced budget amendment for the time being. Since a two-thirds vote—67 Senators, if all Senators are present—

is necessary to approve a constitutional amendment, the proposed Senate amendment failed by one vote. There will be another vote during the 104th Congress.

Here is today's bad debt boxscore:

As of the close of business Friday, October 6, the Federal debt—down to the penny—stood at exactly \$4,974,778,210,422.20 or \$18,884.34 for every man, woman, and child on a per capita basis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

The Chair, in its capacity as a Senator from Minnesota, suggests the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, what is the order of business at this point?

MEASURE READ FOR THE SECOND TIME—H.R. 927

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for a second time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 927) to seek international sanctions against the Castro Government in Cuba, to plan for support of a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to further proceedings under the bill?

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is now closed.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1995

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of S. 143, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 143) to consolidate Federal employment training programs and create a new process and structure for funding the programs, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the "Workforce Development Act of 1995".

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings and purposes.

Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—STATEWIDE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS

Subtitle A—State Provisions

Sec. 101. Statewide workforce development systems established.

Sec. 102. State allotments.

Sec. 103. State apportionment by activity.

Sec. 104. State plans.

Sec. 105. State workforce development boards.

Sec. 106. Use of funds.

Subtitle B—Local Provisions

Sec. 111. Local apportionment by activity.

Sec. 112. Distribution for secondary school vocational education.

Sec. 113. Distribution for postsecondary and adult vocational education.

Sec. 114. Distribution for adult education.

Sec. 115. Special rule for minimal allocation.

Sec. 116. Redistribution.

Sec. 117. Local application for workforce education activities.

Sec. 118. Local partnerships, agreements, and workforce development boards.

Subtitle C—Provisions for Other Entities

Sec. 121. Indian workforce development activities.

Sec. 122. Grants to outlying areas.

Subtitle D—General Provisions

Sec. 131. Accountability.

Sec. 132. Incentives and sanctions.

Sec. 133. Unemployment trust fund.

Sec. 134. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 135. Effective date.

TITLE II—TRANSITION PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Transition Provisions Relating to Use of Federal Funds for State and Local Activities

Sec. 201. Waivers.

Subtitle B—Transition Provisions Relating to Applications and Plans

Sec. 211. Interim State plans.

Sec. 212. Applications and plans under covered Acts.

Subtitle C—Job Corps and Other Workforce Preparation Activities for At-Risk Youth

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL JOB CORPS PROVISIONS

Sec. 221. Purposes.

Sec. 222. Definitions.

Sec. 223. General authority.

Sec. 224. Individuals eligible for the Job Corps.

Sec. 225. Screening and selection of applicants.

Sec. 226. Enrollment and assignment.

Sec. 227. Job Corps centers.

Sec. 228. Program activities.

Sec. 229. Support.

Sec. 230. Operating plan.

Sec. 231. Standards of conduct.

Sec. 232. Community participation.

Sec. 233. Counseling and placement.

Sec. 234. Leases and sales of centers.

Sec. 235. Closure of Job Corps centers.

Sec. 236. Interim operating plans for Job Corps centers.

Sec. 237. Effective date.

CHAPTER 2—OTHER WORKFORCE PREPARATION ACTIVITIES FOR AT-RISK YOUTH

Sec. 241. Workforce preparation activities for at-risk youth.

Subtitle D—Interim Administration of School-to-Work Programs

Sec. 251. Administration of school-to-work programs.

Subtitle E—Amendments Relating to Certain Authorizations of Appropriations

Sec. 261. Older American Community Service Employment Act.

Sec. 262. Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act.

Sec. 263. Adult Education Act.

TITLE III—NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Sec. 301. Federal Partnership.